



Then the other side of the question—  
the party of the South—was  
with the slaves, and  
and friends of the great  
Institution. It cannot be  
denied that some of the  
agents of such subversive  
measures were  
of a person, who thought only  
of pecuniary speculations,  
and the eve of expiring, as to  
what the President would do; but  
the increasing corruptions of  
the South, and present state of  
things, we believe, that a union of moneyed and  
other was not impossible; who then could  
say that the President and the bank combined? who  
knows his voice against the dispenser of  
the wealth? and who does not see that  
the present character, would take the  
present Government?

Opposition to a bank of large capital,  
incurred by the General or State Govern-  
ment, is to concentrate the trade  
at particular points. I do not  
see the prosperity of our Northern  
States, but it is neither unpatriotic nor  
imprudent for Southern merchants should  
be interested in our soil, and bring  
in the resources of foreign regions.  
The immense resources at New  
Orleans, with branches in the States,  
concerned our commerce, and  
the traders and merchants  
make no objection to the policy of the bank;  
but that section, where its  
land property, personal ac-  
tivities, and local feeling, would al-  
ways consider the prosperity of  
the country, to the chief object of at-  
tention.

Our national enemies cannot  
be easily overcome, but we have  
an important  
and well ul-  
timate  
victories,  
if the old  
order  
is over-  
thrown, and  
the new  
order  
is es-  
tablished.  
—

Those who visit the North for the purpose of tra-  
ding, are led to believe that this excitement is con-  
fined to a few persons of obscure character; but  
the merchants, who are benefited by Southern com-  
merce, are interested to keep our eyes closed, in  
order that the intercourse of the sections may not be  
intercepted. The politicians too, who are con-  
nected with prominent men in the North, are anxious  
to keep down alarm and boggle us into security,  
for fear that our people will fly from the sup-  
port of those measures, which are known to be identi-  
fied with Northern interests. Six years ago, the  
first "Anti-Slavery Society" was formed in the  
City of New York—now many hundreds are spread  
through the free States, engaged in making pros-  
elytes, collecting funds, and distributing books and  
pamphlets. Influential preachers of the Gospel,  
enjoying a high reputation for piety and knowledge,  
devote their seal and talent to the promotion of the  
cause. The seminaries of learning have societies,  
where professors and students unite their efforts  
against the peace of the South; even the school-  
books are filled with libels on our character and institutions,  
in order that the rising generation may come to the duties of life with settled opinions and  
prejudices. The number of members of Congress,  
who openly advocate Abolition, is daily increasing,  
and if they who secretly aid the fanatics, or con-  
cieve at their proceedings, be added to the list, the  
party will not be contemptible. Fellow-citizens,

I have travelled at the North, I have associated  
with all classes of people, I have endeavoured to be-  
come acquainted with the real state of things, and I tell you, in all sincerity, that there is danger, and I implore you not to be deceived.

The complexion of this subject with politics, is at  
once the strongest proof of what I assert, and the  
warm sign of the times. If the number of the  
Abolitionists were small, and the North thoroughly  
sound, both "Whigs" and "Democrats" would  
treat them with contempt; but in Massachusetts  
both parties court the fanatics; in Maine and New  
Hampshire they are opposed to the "Democrats";  
in New York the Whigs elected one of these men  
to be their Lieutenant-Governor, and in Pennsylvania  
the Whig candidate for Governor was an  
avowed Abolitionist. These are facts which can-  
not be denied.

When Mr. Van Buren was inaugurated, he de-  
clared himself the uncompromising opponent of  
Abolition. At the commencement of the 2d Session  
of the 25th Congress, it was thought prudent  
to stifle the petitions and memorials on this subject,  
and Mr. Patton of Virginia introduced a resolution,  
ordering them to be laid on the table without fur-  
ther action thereon: seventy-four members of the  
House of Representatives voted against this reso-  
lution, of whom nine or ten were supporters of the  
Administration, and the rest were its opponents, not  
a single "Whig" from the North voting in the af-  
firmative. On the 13th of December, 1838, Mr.  
Aitken, of New Hampshire, presented to our  
body certain resolutions on the subject of the pow-  
ers of the General Government, and for the pur-  
pose of repealing of the "Abolition papers," with  
which the House was to be flooded: they affirm  
the compact of the States over their domestic insti-  
tutions, and rebuke, in a proper spirit, the agitators,  
who wish to use this Government as a lever to ef-  
fect their designs on the Southern country. Seven-  
ty-eight members voted against the last clause of  
the last resolution, ordering the petitions and me-  
morials of the fanatics to be laid on the table,  
"without being printed, read, or referred;" of those  
nine or ten were "Democrats," and the rest were  
"Whigs," not a single opponent of Mr. Van  
Buren, from the North, voting in the affirmative.

The Abolitionists and their friends were deeply  
offended at the passage of these resolutions: those  
who voted for them were stigmatized in the vilest  
language, and denounced as the puppets of slave-  
holders, whilst they who voted against them, were  
heralded through the North as the friends of liber-  
ty and free discussion. I am far from saying that  
all the Northern Whigs are favorable to the  
schemes of these misguided people; but Mr. Van  
Buren having early taken ground against them, and  
his friends in Congress having voted with the South-  
ern delegation, thereby incurring the hatred of the  
fanatics, whilst the Whigs have received their  
thanks and praises, it is not unreasonable to con-  
clude that one party is much sounder than the other.  
I, however, only state the facts; it becomes you to  
make the comment in justice and charity.

But we must not put too much faith in parties  
and politicians. I have seen enough to make me  
distrust those who are struggling for power and of-  
fice. We must adhere to our principles; we must  
keep aloof from those contests, whose result is to  
elevate men and divide the spoils of victory. If  
the slaveholding States be true to themselves, they  
can give law to the Government; but if our public  
men be divided into factions, and permit the great  
doctrines of the Constitution to be sunk in a mere  
scrapple for the "loves and fishes," our influence  
will be lost, and our property will be sacrificed.

The preceding remarks unfold my political prin-  
ciples, and indicate the course that I shall pursue on  
the bill for the establishment of the "Independent  
Treasury," if it contain those safeguards, which I  
think essential to permanent success. Under its  
present form, the public patronage will be lost; and its  
present friends will be engaged with the banks: it  
will be a dead issue.

This money was loaned to the banks, and  
lent by them to the Government, to sustain  
the currency, and to meet the public ex-  
penditure. It was never thought of payment—  
and we did not understand the subject  
so clearly as to have any anxiety for wealth, and ev-  
en to run into ruin; when they thought  
of the loss of prosperity.

The land has  
been used against abuses and cor-  
ruption by the Government. It is said that pub-  
lic lands have been used for electioneering pur-  
poses, and that the people have been  
deceived, and that the public benefits have been  
used to support the party.

A pure man may fall  
into error, and his party will become cor-  
rupted; but a honest ruler, and is  
not corrupted, and his party will have  
the public interest at heart.

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III. And it is further resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, or the Agent of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to remit to the Governor, or President of the Board of Control, a full and exact account of the whole sum of taxes levied and collected in his county in the year one thousand seven hundred and thirteen and one thousand eight hundred and forty, showing the total revenue paid into the treasury by the Sheriff, specifying in each case what were the subjects from which such taxes were levied, and how much from each source separately; also a full and true account of the details of the monies so collected, showing clearly what amount has been paid for the protection of innocent criminals, and their indolence in jail; and that such statement shall be returned to the Governor on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and if any county trustee or other agent of public account shall fail to make return as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, to be added to the fund for common expenses; and it shall be the especial duty of the solicitor of each county to use for the same, if any sum shall occur in this county.



## THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN SALISBURY:

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1839.

For a calm, dignified and dispassionate review of affairs in the political world, and a statement of facts, we refer the reader to the address of Mr. Garrison to his immediate constituents, which we give this week. Whether all his views are correct, we leave to the good one to judge.—In our next, at least, this will be the modification of every liberal measure, and the opening of the eyes, and boldness of the most timid friends from popular associations. Mr. Maynard stands on ground where he declares himself untrammeled by capital proprie and influence, and free with all, and all who may propose such measures as believe most conducive to the good of humanity, and in conformity to the Constitution.

**SLAVERY.**—Resolutions in favor of the Sub-Treasury, separating the public money from all commercial Bank, passed the House of Representatives, by a majority of 15 votes; and against the establishment of any National Bank by a majority of 37.

**Brown and Strange.**—It will be seen by extracts which we give of Congressional proceedings, that Messrs. Brown and Strange have failed and defeated the Senate the resolution by our Legislature, having a hearing on Monday last, in the past, present, and future.—Remarks of Mr. Brown, on the occasion, are too long for space, so that we are unable to give at length:—the principal points of the argument to declare, that he should always hold himself ready to conform to instructions, either by obeying them in his place, or not regarding them as such, immersed in the term instruct.—He easily avoided, and even discarded, he did not know to obey them,—and the rather, before giving them explicit instructions, he had failed to recognize the right to do so, and therefore the capacity to obey them was not imposed:—he concluded by stating his intention to retain his seat until the meeting of the next General Assembly, when he would be called to account.

Strange expressed his willingness and intention to go along with the will of the Legislature as far as in his power, and in the resolutions, so far as he could conveniently, and with consistency do so; farther he would not. For various reasons he considered it an imperative duty to retain his seat.

We have already expressed our opinion of the course which we conceived it to be incumbent upon these gentlemen to pursue;—it is, in our view, perfectly evident, that they have been required, by clear demonstration of a general disapproval of their course heretofore, to resign;—they have indeed otherwise it seems, and are determined to sit on their places for the present at least.

We observe that Mr. Clay, thinking the gentlemen of the Legislature who passed the resolutions were in need of a representative, with disinterested zeal, took them at once under his protection, and volunteered his services in their behalf; and moreover, considering—probably from his letter to the Legislature—that the Senators themselves wanted a little enlightenment, he obligingly offered his aid to explain the meaning of the resolutions, and at the same time, suggest some alterations.—very considerate this, in that the gentleman—but his offer, was rather reluctantly and unenthusiastically rejected by the North Carolina Senators; they seeming to think it a gross and unwarrented interference on his part, to point out to them their course.

In a preceding column will be found the bill introduced by the Legislature, providing for the abolition of the Slave States. We will say no more

about it, than to say, that it is now in the hands of the Senate, and will be considered, as soon as the Committee on Slavery, to remit to the Governor, or President of the Board of Control, a full and exact account of the whole sum of taxes levied and collected in his county in the year one thousand seven hundred and thirteen and one thousand eight hundred and forty, showing the total revenue paid into the treasury by the Sheriff, specifying in each case what were the subjects from which such taxes were levied, and how much from each source separately; also a full and true account of the details of the monies so collected, showing clearly what amount has been paid for the protection of innocent criminals, and their indolence in jail; and that such statement shall be returned to the Governor on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and if any county trustee or other agent of public account shall fail to make return as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, to be added to the fund for common expenses; and it shall be the especial duty of the solicitor of each county to use for the same, if any sum shall occur in this county.

The resolution to create a Select Committee to investigate the definitions of Slaveholding and all others which may exist, have occupied the House for some time, in debate on amendments to the manner in which the appointment should be made, whether by the Speaker, vice voce or by ballot: they finally passed on the 17th providing for the appointment of the Committee by ballot, and it was accordingly so appointed. The result of the balloting was the election of Messrs. *Holland, Curtis, Wise, Dawson, Smith, Elmore, Cushman, Hopkins, and Hubley*. Messrs. *Elmore, Cushman, and Hubley*, requested to be excused from serving, and the vote being taken, the House excused them, and then proceeded to fill, by another election, the vacancies; the result was the choice of Messrs. *Martin, Taylor, and Wagener*. On the 19th the day was consumed in discussion on the application of the three last chosen gentlemen to be excused from serving on the Committee. Altogether, the appointing this Committee appears to be a difficult matter to dispose of. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Wise authorizing the Committee to appoint a clerk, and printer, and also granting permission to the members to absent themselves from the House during its Session, and to proceed, if necessary, to New York to prosecute the investigation.

The two sets of resolutions passed by the Legislature of this State, one asking from Congress an appropriation for opening the Inlet at Nag's Head; the other on the subject of the public lands, have been presented in the Senate by Mr. *Strange*, and laid on the table.

We learn from a late Tuscaloosa paper, that at the annual commencement of the University of Alabama, the honorary Degree of D. D. was unanimously conferred on Professor *Mitchell* of our University.

**Southern Literary Messenger.**—The January number of this always interesting periodical, presents a more than usually varied, and attractive table of contents. Among other articles we notice one highly commended by the Editor of the Messenger, entitled "A scheme for rebuilding Southern Commerce."

SALISBURY, January 18, 1839.

According to previous notice, a meeting of the Citizens of Salisbury was held at the house of Mr. Benjamin F. Fraley, to take into consideration the expediency of erecting a Cotton Factory in the Town of Salisbury.

Thomas L. Cowan, Esq., was called to the chair, and Charles L. Torrence appointed Secretary.

Addressess, highly recommending the measure and strongly urging its adoption, were delivered by several gentlemen present, after which it was unanimously resolved:

1. That all communications, civil and military, heretofore granted by the Crown, to be exercised in these Colonies, are null and void, and the Constitution of each particular Colony wholly suspended.

2. That the Provincial Congress of each Province, under the direction of the Great Continental Congress, is invested with all the Legislative and Executive powers within their respective Provinces; and that no other Legislative or Executive does or can exist, at this time, in any of these Colonies.

3. As all former laws are now wholly suspended in this Province, and the Congress have not yet provided others, we judge it necessary, for the better preservation of good order, to form certain rules and regulations for the internal government of this County, until laws shall be provided for us by the Congress.

4. That the inhabitants of this County do meet on a certain day appointed by this Committee sub-

sequently formed themselves into nine companies, viz.

eight in the County and one in the town of Charlotte, to choose a Colonel, and other military officers, who shall hold and exercise their several powers by virtue of this choice, and independent of the Crown of Great Britain and the former Constitution of this Province.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, MAY 31, 1775.

This day the Committee met, and passed the following resolves:

WHEREAS, by an address presented to his Majesty, by both Houses of Parliament, in February last, the American Colonies are declared to be in a state of actual rebellion, we conceive that all laws and commissions confirmed by, or derived from, the authority of the King or Parliament, are annulled and vacated, and the former civil Constitution of these Colonies, for the present, wholly suspended. To provide in some degree for the exigencies of this County in the present alarming period, we deem it proper and necessary to pass the following resolves:

1. That all communications, civil and military, heretofore granted by the Crown, to be exercised in these Colonies, are null and void, and the Constitution of each particular Colony wholly suspended.

2. That the Provincial Congress of each Province, under the direction of the Great Continental Congress, is invested with all the Legislative and Executive powers within their respective Provinces; and that no other Legislative or Executive does or can exist, at this time, in any of these Colonies.

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## MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**Free Banking in New York.**—The New York Herald contains the following statement and remarks upon the Banks established under the free banking law of that state.

The bank mania in the interior is progressing with great rapidity. Every mail brings news of some new institution starting up, all of them with large capitals.

The current of speculation is setting in this direction with a strength never before equalled. This feeling has reached a class of men seldom influenced by the spirit of speculation.

The popularity of the new law, and the ease with which good farms may be turned in

to bank capital, seems to have excited the farmers in an extraordinary degree. As the new law al-

lows only one half of the security to be real estate, bonds and mortgages are taken to this city and ex-

changed for State stocks, which are deposited with the Comptroller. The amount of bills already

issued by these institutions is not large, from the

tardiness attending their issues by the Comptroller.

The amount of bills of circulation already ordered

and in preparation, is hardly \$1,000,000.

These bills are sought after with great avidity by the

public at large, and are already producing ease in

the money market. This ease leads to new oppor-

tunities and speculations, which in turn create a

fresh demand for money, and further expansions

of circulation beyond what the wants of legitimate

trade require. The currency then becomes de-

preciated. These banks, based on real estate, of-

fer no remedy for this, and a general crash must

be the sure result. Thus the new law, although

it may provide ample security to the bill-holders

against ultimate loss, yet the great body of the

people are not protected from loss arising from un-

steadiness of prices and fluctuation of values.

**General Banking Law of New York.**—The comptroller of the State of New York has made an official report of his proceedings under the general banking law. It appears by a table appended to the report, that, up to the 1st of January, there were 68 associations; that the amount of circula-

tion notes applied for was \$5,000,000; the total

amount subscribed, \$12,000,000; and the aggregate

amount issued, \$10,000,000.

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...and the world turned upside down at the conclusion of his cause, on receiving his sentence, started up and said, "Lord Justice, did not my learned Counsel stipulate, had a right to that office had better be compensated to him, which was done. The truth is, that it is one of the absurdities of Court life, in which the Queen honours with her hand in a shade, is not privileged to open his mouth to her. To this the 18th century, or do we live in times when Kings and Queens were deemed of divine origin!—London Statist.

## TAILORING BUSINESS.

C. N. PRICE.

R EPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Phifer, where he will be found at all times, ready to

Cut, make or Execute,

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the earliest fashions from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

### NEWEST FASHIONS

AND

Best Workmanship.

N. R. He will also teach (as Agent) the much improved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.

Concord, Nov. 29, 1838.

### SCULPTURING.

T HE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the Stone Cutting Business, and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Windows and Door-sills, Door-steps and Tomb-stones, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.—Mr. Phillips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds—He will engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accomodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Phillips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

August 24, 1838.

### Notice.

T HE Subscriber has been engaged for upwards of ten years in the improved plan of BUSHING MILLS, and other Machinery when worn, or heated. By his method, Irons of either upright, or horizontal Gudgeons, as also the bush for the Spindle and Ink, run much lighter and steadier than those on the old plan. The great trouble of wedging and repairing the Spindle, Cranks, and Gudgeons are saved when run on, or in these Bushes and Inks.

Any person wishing to procure machinery of this kind can be supplied by making application to the Subscriber by letter, at Mocksville, Davie county, N. C.

L. M. GILBERT.

September 30, 1838.

Q—The Subscriber would refer any one wishing information on the subject, to Dr. Averin, one of the Editors of the "Carolinian."

### Forth and Last Call!

T HE undersigned again appeals to those indebted to him on account of the Western Carolinian in any way, to come forward and pay. It is out of the question for him to wait or be put off any longer: his necessities are pressing: he has waited years, with a great many and further indulgence than other, the law will allow, cannot be given of settlement is not made in the present or coming month. J. W. HAMPTON.

Jan. 3, 1838.

COPAL Varnish, English patent Japan Varnish, Cabinet Staining Black Varnish for Harness Makers, Copal Varnish for Carriage makers, Japan used for painting for Cabinet makers, Stains for Cabinet makers, made and sold, whole sale or retail.

By C. C. HARRISON.

Salisbury, Nov. 1, 1838. 6m

### Dr. Pleasant Henderson,

OFFERS his Professional Services to the Citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity. He occupies the Brick Office of the late Dr. Mitchell.

Salisbury, May 18, 1838.

### SCULPTURING.

J. HOUDSHOUSER

R EPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of

### STONE CUTTING,

seven miles South of Salisbury, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grit and workmanship; also WINDOW SILLS, from \$2 to \$2.50; DOOR-SILLS from \$2 to \$3; DOOR STEPS \$1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS from \$10 to \$15; GOLD (up shaft) GRINDERS \$20 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to business, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Rowan County April 13 1838. 12m

### Lexington Cotton Yarns.

T HE Subscribers, as Agents for these Yarns, offer for sale any quantity of them, from No. 5 to 12, at wholesale prices. As for the superior quality of this Yarn we will warrant it, but at the same time we are willing to leave it to purchasers to decide for themselves.

### ALSO—

Just received and for sale, wholesale or retail.

200 lbs. Fine Iron, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches wide.

200 lbs. Iron, round and square, all sizes.

200 lbs. Steel Grate Stones.

200 lbs. Nail all sizes.

1 cwt. Spanish Indigo.

12 bushels Amville.

100 lbs. Lime.

100 lbs. Lime.